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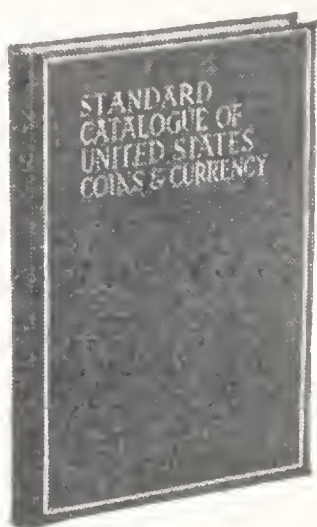
"ALEXANDER and HERAKLES"

SEE PAGE 113

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Vol. 2, No. 6

New York, September, 1935

Whole No. 18

Numismatic Mythology

X—Alexander and Herakles

By JEAN B. CAMMANN



AT the close of the Peloponnesian Wars, when Athens lay broken and stripped of her supreme power, the curtain rose on the prelude to one of the greatest dramas the world has ever seen

—the career of Alexander (III) of Macedon. It opens on the peninsula of Chalcidice, south of Macedonia, in the city of Olynthus. Many states and cities, hitherto allies of Athens or subject to

her rule, had fallen away in her hour of weakness and formed independent leagues, alike for offence and defense. The Chalcidean League was already in existence by 420 B.C. and Olynthus, its chief city, was the mint for a final series of beautiful classic coins. These sun-loving countries and islands of the Aegean Sea were prone to choose the sun-god for their emblem, and the artists did full justice to his glory on the tetradrachms of Olynthus, (No. 1) using Apollo's seven-stringed lyre as the type on the accompanying die (No. 2). The small tetrabols copy the larger coins and are equally charming in their miniature scale (No. 3, No. 4).

The security of the league was threatened when Macedon's great ruler, Philip II, came to the throne (359 B.C.). His spirit could brook no rival, especially at such close quarters, and in 348 B.C. Olynthus was utterly destroyed and her mint forever closed. But the Apollo type betrays its influence on Philip's own coins, the fine gold staters with the king's head are in the style of Olynthus, the work of Greek artists (No. 5). The die which bears the name of Philippos (Lover of Horses) has the appropriate type of a spirited racing chariot (No. 6), and the same idea is carried out on his silver tetradrachms by a mounted horseman, frequently a jockey (No. 7). Philip's head does not figure on the tetradrachms; he honored the King of Gods by placing Zeus' stern, bearded profile on these coins (No. 8).

When Philip was succeeded by his son Alexander (336 B.C.) the Grecian world may have hoped to escape from the overshadowing power of Macedonia. But the youthful ruler—Alexander was then only twenty years of age, inherited a fourfold portion of his father's genius, and also fell heir to the wonderfully organized army which that genius had created. Not Greece alone but all the known world to the East of the Mediterranean was to succumb to that force during the brief period of Alexander's reign. The scenes of this career are the

closing chapters of the history of classic Greek coinage, for Alexander established mints at salient points everywhere throughout his long Eastern journey, and the golden staters and silver tetradrachms bearing his chosen types practically replaced all the individual output of Greek cities. Guaranteed by the name of the victorious leader, the coins were used to pay his troops on the march, and to provide means of support for the vast army; and great sums of money were sent back to Macedonia to ensure Alexander's power at home while he himself was absent. Hoards of tetradrachms have been found in Macedonia and in the peloponnese, in the sands of Egypt, at Babylon and throughout Persia, even as far as India.

But the new types on this world-wide coinage were chosen from among the Gods of Greece, and Alexander made his selections with care, having good reason to seek the protection of each divinity whom he honored in this fashion. Alexander had been present with his father Philip II, at a meeting of Greek allies, held at Corinth (338 B.C.) to induce the Greek states, and especially Athens, to unite in making common cause against their ever threatening enemy, Persia. In earlier years Athens had gloriously repulsed that foe, at Marathon, and again by sea at Salamis; but that was more than a century before, and Athens had since suffered many losses, and perhaps realized at last the futility of war. Too many of her sons had ended their lives in those hideous prison-quarries at Syracuse, or perished nearer home in the long-drawn-out years of the Peloponnesian Wars. Even if Athens declined, Alexander could still invoke the aid of Athene, he needed wisdom to guide his ambitious enterprise, and so on the gold staters which he began to strike early in his reign we find a head of Athene (No. 9) somewhat commonplace and lacking in character compared with the vigorous profile on Athenian coins, or the lovely heads of

the Corinthian staters. The complementary die for this new Athene is of course Nike, and there the little figure of victory appears (No. 10), often rather clumsy and stubby of build, but promising good results.

On the familiar silver tetradrachms which were issued so abundantly, Alexander made a far more personal selection of deities; he claimed divine descent from Zeus, and his right was acknowledged during his lifetime, and so the name **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ** is placed by a figure of Zeus, enthroned and bearing an eagle on his outstretched hand—supposedly a copy of the famous statue by Phidias at Olympia (No. 11). The reverse die of the tetradrachm portrays the demi-god with whom Alexander seems in a way to have identified himself (No. 12). The career of Herakles, filled with romance, with struggles, above all with successful achievement, was one to appeal strongly to the young king, launching forth on his own vigorous, but tragically brief encounter with life. Alexander had been educated by Aristotle, and had doubtless read and been thrilled by the dramas of the great Grecian authors, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and that keen intellect could not fail to have been influenced by them.

There is a strangely beautiful and poignant play by Euripides, the *Alkestis*, which presents Herakles in an unusual light, and which may have induced Alexander to choose him as his personal hero. In this tale, Herakles comes to the mourning home of Admetus, whose loyal wife Alkestis has just offered her life in willing sacrifice to redeem him from Death. Herakles appears at first in his ordinary character, the personification of brute force, rather heavy, decidedly intoxicated, heroic only in his attribute of physical strength. Then the beauty and pathos of the woman's love and simple heroism strike home to his soul, and the true demi-god awakens within him. He will use his god-given

powers to save Alkestis from destruction, and alone and unarmed, Herakles goes out into the dark to "grapple mightily with the King of Terrors" ("*Alkestis*" 1140). Modelling his career on the lines followed by his favorite hero, Alexander undertook one dangerous and daring enterprise after another, ever advancing, ever victorious. And then the inward call came to him to reach out into the unknown, to find new power, new honors and glory for himself and for his kingdom of Macedonia. Did the remembrance of Herakles and his lonely struggle recur to Alexander and spur him on through that long sojourn over the Eastern Mountains and across those endless desert plains, to haunt him at the end when fever claimed him as its victim? Herakles had vanquished Death, struggling for his friend, and in that battle he found his own soul. Alexander faced the same dread enemy with equal courage and found the truth of those words of Euripides, "Who knoweth if what we call Death be Life, and Life itself be Dying" (fragment from "*Phrixus*").

The tetradrachms of Alexander bear a typical head of Herakles, wrapped round with a lion skin, the triumphant trophy from one of his great labors. But on the coins of Lysimachus, friend and admirer, and one of the successors of the great monarch, there is a very different head, supposed to be the actual portrait of Alexander—eager, flaming, full of life and ardor, with eyes which see the vision and like the nobler Herakles, are not afraid to wrestle with Death himself (No. 13). On the other side of the coin, Athene is again found, and she now bears Nike poised on her outstretched hand (No. 14). Humanly, Alexander had ceased to exist, but his name and renown endure, and to this day the influence of his types may be found on modern coins.

ILLUSTRATIONS

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—Coll. E. T. Newell.
1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14—Coll. J.B.C.

Famous Coin Denominations

CAGLIARESE. A copper coin of Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia. It was first struck by the Kings of Spain as rulers of Sardinia in the sixteenth century, and the coinage extends to the be-



ginning of the nineteenth century under the House of Savoy. Multiples of three Cagliaresi were issued as late as the reign of Victor Emanuel I (1814-1821). It is usually computed at two Denari.



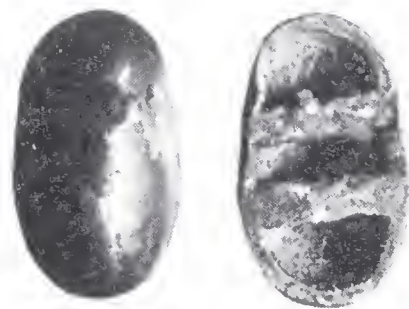
CANDAREEN. The name given by foreigners in the Far East to the Chinese Fen or Fun, the one hundredth part of the Liang, or Tael (q.v.), and the tenth part of the Mace (q.v.). Pieces are struck in the following denominations: 7.2 Candareens, equal to one tenth of a Dollar, and 3.6 Candareens, equal to one twentieth of a Dollar; also known as five cents. As a money of account it is worth about 1.4 cents.

CANELLA, or ONÇA. A denomination issued in 1843 and 1845 under Maria II of Portugal for Mozambique. It consisted of an oblong bar of silver,



bearing on one side an M, and on the reverse ONÇA—6 CRS (Cruzados). The piece is also known as Pataca.

CARAPACE MONEY. A name given to a variety of Chinese money, or tokens, issued in the time of the Emperor Wu Ti of the Han Dynasty (B.C. 140-86). It is described in the "Ch'ien Pu T'ung Chih," a rare native work. The obverse, or upper side, resembles the back of a tortoise, with scales, while the lower side is hollow, traversed by two



"roads." The name is due, probably, to the shape and design of the objects themselves, rather than to the ancient custom of using tortoise-shell in barter.

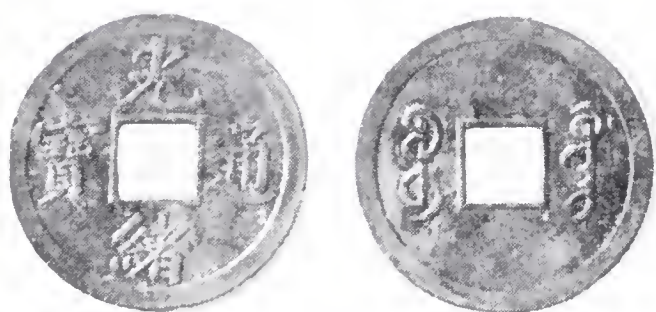
For detailed information concerning types and designs, see Ramsden, in "Am. Journal of Numismatics" (xlv. P. 70).



CARLINO. A silver coin, the twelfth part of the Ducato (q.v.), issued by Charles II of Anjou, King of Naples and Sicily (1285-1309). It was also called Gigliato (q.v.), and the type was copied in the Florentine series. By an ordinance of April 20, 1818, the Carlino was made the tenth of the Ducato and equal to one hundred Grani for Naples, or two hundred Baiocchi for Sicily.

The Carlino of Bologna appeared under Clement VII (1523-1534), and was issued almost uninterruptedly until the middle of the seventeenth century.

In Malta the Carlino was struck in silver of the value of half a Tarin as early as the middle of the sixteenth century; its value, however, was reduced, and under Raimondo Despuig (1736-1741) copper Carlini were issued.



CASH. The name given by foreigners to the Chinese copper coin with a square hole in the centre. The term is probably derived through the Portuguese word Caixa, from the Telugu and Karanese word Kasu (q.v.), and the Tamil Kas, which, in turn, probably comes from the Sanskrit Kārsha, or Karshapana. The Chinese call this coin by various names, Ch'ien (q.v.) being the

most common. The more modern Chinese term is Wen (q.v.), which is the word expressed in Chinese characters on many of the modern copper coins that bear as well the English word Cash. The Chinese Li, the thousandth part of a Tael, is the equivalent of the word Cash.

The coin known as Cash has been for about two thousand years of an almost uniform design, circular in shape, and with a square hole in the centre, the object of the latter feature being for the purpose of stringing (a string of Cash being known as a Kuan, Ch'üan or Tiao, q.v.).

These coins are cast and sometimes are of fine brass, while others are a mixture of copper, spelter, and iron.

The inscriptions on these coins since A.D. 621 are mostly uniform. The characters to the right and left can be translated "current coin" or "currency," while those at the top and bottom are the names of the emperors, or more properly the name under which their reign is known. For the most part the value has been one li or one thousandth, though multiples of two and five have been made from early times. During the nineteenth century, following the Tai Ping rebellion tokens up to 1000 cash in denomination were issued.

In 1895 some improvement was made in the coinage, the pieces being made of uniform size and struck instead of cast.

About the year 1900, when silver was no longer circulated in China by weight, but by value, copper was struck of one general design for the different provinces into which the country is divided. The new denomination consisted of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cash. The 10 cash in Kwang Tung Province bore the inscription ONE CENT, probably due to the influence of the Hong Kong coinage. These new coins had a dragon on one side, and the central hole was no longer retained except for the Kwang Tung issues. Conf, also Ramsden, in Spink (xxiii. 163-169), and see Kas.



CASH. The English word for the Hindu Kas or Kasu (q.v.). The word cash is used on the copper coins of Mysore about 1830 under Krishna Raja Udaiyar (1799-1868). The inscriptions read XL CASH, XXV CASH, XX CASH, X CASH, V CASH. The rare $2\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cash pieces have the value in Kanarese numerals.

Certain of the modern copper coins of Travancore have their values expressed in cash as well as a number of the copper coins of the British East India Co. In Sumatra it was a money of account and worth about three cents.



CAVALIER. A name given to coins bearing on the obverse the figure of a knight on horseback. The term is generally applied to the French and Flemish series, the provinces of the Low Countries retaining the name Rijder (q.v.). Consequently the Cavalier d'Or is the same as the Gouden Rijder, and the Cavalier d'Argent is the Rijderdaelder. A silver Gros au Cavalier was struck by John II, Count of Hainaut (1280-1304).

CENT. The name of a copper coin of the United States of North America, and equal to the one-hundredth part of the Dollar.

The word was first used on the so-called Washington Cent of 1783, but the regular coinage of the Cent and half Cent was not authorized until 1792.

For an early use of the word in the history of the United States coinage see "Am. Journal of Numismatics" (xv. 77).



First United States Cent

The Cents are classified according to their devices, e.g., Fillet head, Turban head, Indian head, etc. They were first struck in 1793 and every year thereafter with the exception of 1815. In 1857 the size was reduced.

The half Cent was abolished in 1857; the two-Cent pieces were issued from 1864 to 1873; the nickel three-Cent pieces were issued from 1865 to 1889; the silver three-Cent pieces from 1851 to 1873; and the nickel five-cent pieces were authorized in 1866 and are still in use. For four years, 1875 to 1878, silver twenty-Cent pieces were coined.

The Cent as an equivalent of the one-hundredth part of the Dollar is also used in British North America, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Danish West Indies, Hawaii, Fiji, Liberia, Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, North Borneo, Hong Kong, China, the Chinese Treaty Ports, Labuan, Sierra Leone, Sarawak, and the Straits Settlements.

In Ceylon, Mauritius and Seychelles it is the one-hundredth part of a Rupee; and in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies the one-hundredth part of the Florin or Gulden.

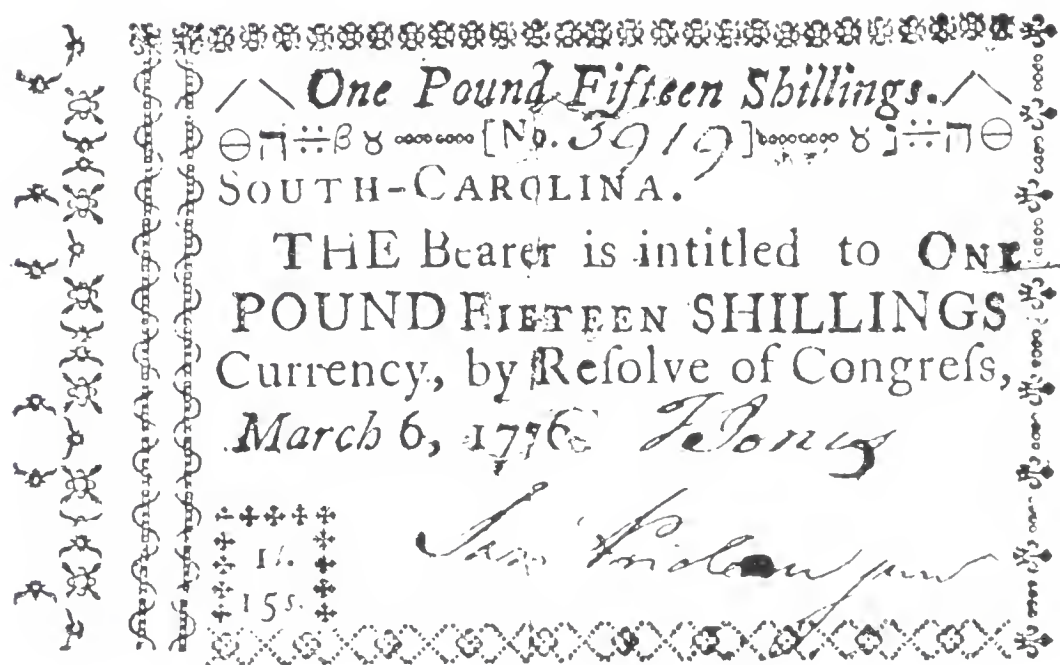
Some Notable Signers of South Carolina Bills

By JOHN M. RICHARDSON

THE designs on the notes of the northern colonies generally speaking, have a sameness in each issue which is held for each denomination with but few changes except for the wording. The three most southern colonies must have had a more artistic temperament, for on their bills we find the pictorial element well represented in most of their issues, especially in the matter of vignettes attended with a Latin legend in those of Georgia and South Carolina. South Carolina does not take a back seat with Georgia, even if different

in the various issues is but little more than one hundred. Perhaps this is an illustration of the old adage "Many hands make light work". Members of the Continental Congress, Governors of the state, signers of the United States Constitution, a signer of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, a signer of the Articles of Confederation, and United States Senators are all represented, besides a plentiful supply of men prominent during the Revolution.

John Mathews (1744-1802) was a Statesman, Jurist, and Governor of



colors were not resorted to, for in one of the issues in addition to a very ornamental vignette on the obverse, each denomination has a striking illustration covering the entire reverse. Another issue might be mentioned not so complimentary, where coarse wood cuts were used on the thickest and coarsest of brown paper. We can excuse this latter feature when we stop to consider the type of patriots who signed their names to the bills of South Carolina. There were considerably in excess of one hundred and fifty appointees for this task, while the number of varieties

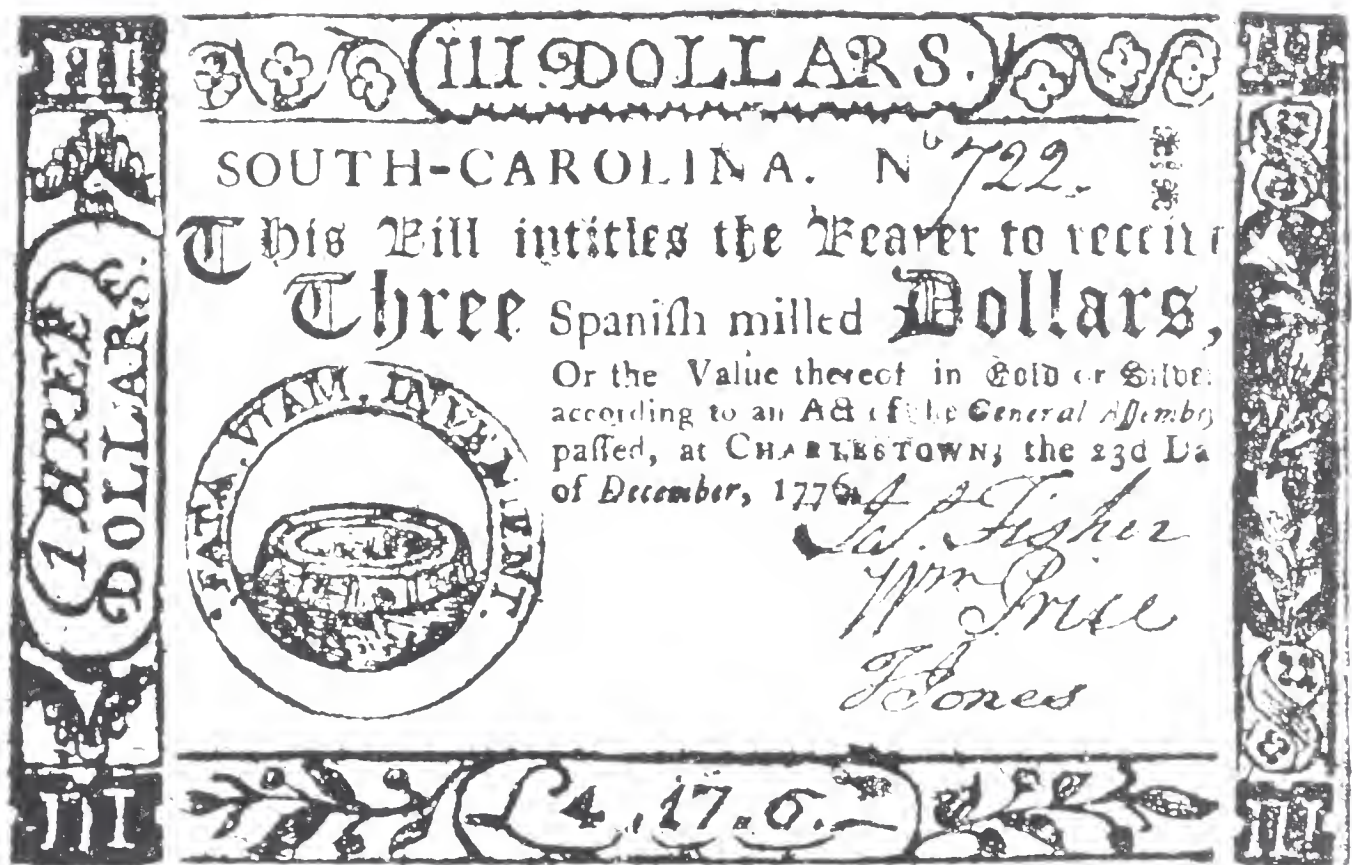
South Carolina. He was born in South Carolina, and was an active leader in the Revolutionary party of the state, and was appointed as a member of the "General Committee of 99", this being practically the governing power between June 1774 and June 1775. He was a member of the first and second Provincial Congress of South Carolina, a signer of the Articles of Confederation, and a member of the Continental Congress. He was elected as Governor in 1782 succeeding John Rutledge. After serving as Governor he was elected to the Privy Council, and

was also one of the three Judges of Equity, upon the reorganization of the Judiciary system of South Carolina.

Jacob Read (1752-1816) was born in South Carolina. He received a liberal education at home, then was sent to England where he studied law, and after returning to America he practiced in Charleston. He served as a Major in the South Carolina Volunteers, but unfortunately he was taken prisoner and confined for four years at St. Augustine, Florida. After that, he was sent to the legislature, and subsequently was a member of the Continental Congress for three years. In 1795 he went to the

William. The Charles of the above dates was Chief Justice of South Carolina in 1752, and signed bills of 1736 and 1746.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746-1825) was a son of the Charles Pinckney just mentioned and a signer of bills of 1770. He was sent to England to be educated at the age of seven years. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and read law in the Middle Temple. Returning to America he settled in Charleston as a lawyer and became Attorney General of the province. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina in 1775, and



United States Senate as a Federalist, and for a time acted as its President. After his term expired he was appointed by President John Adams as Judge of the United States District Court of South Carolina, holding this office until the time of his death.

Charles Pinckney (1700-1758). The name of Pinckney stands out more prominently than any other among the South Carolina signers as there were three having the name of Charles and another appointee by the name of

was appointed as a Captain of Infantry, and soon promoted to higher ranks. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, later taking part in the unsuccessful expedition to Florida. In 1780 he commanded Fort Moultrie. When Charleston surrendered he became a prisoner of war and was placed in rigorous confinement, but was later exchanged. He was a member of the Federal Convention that framed the United States Constitution and a signer of the same, and in that convention was

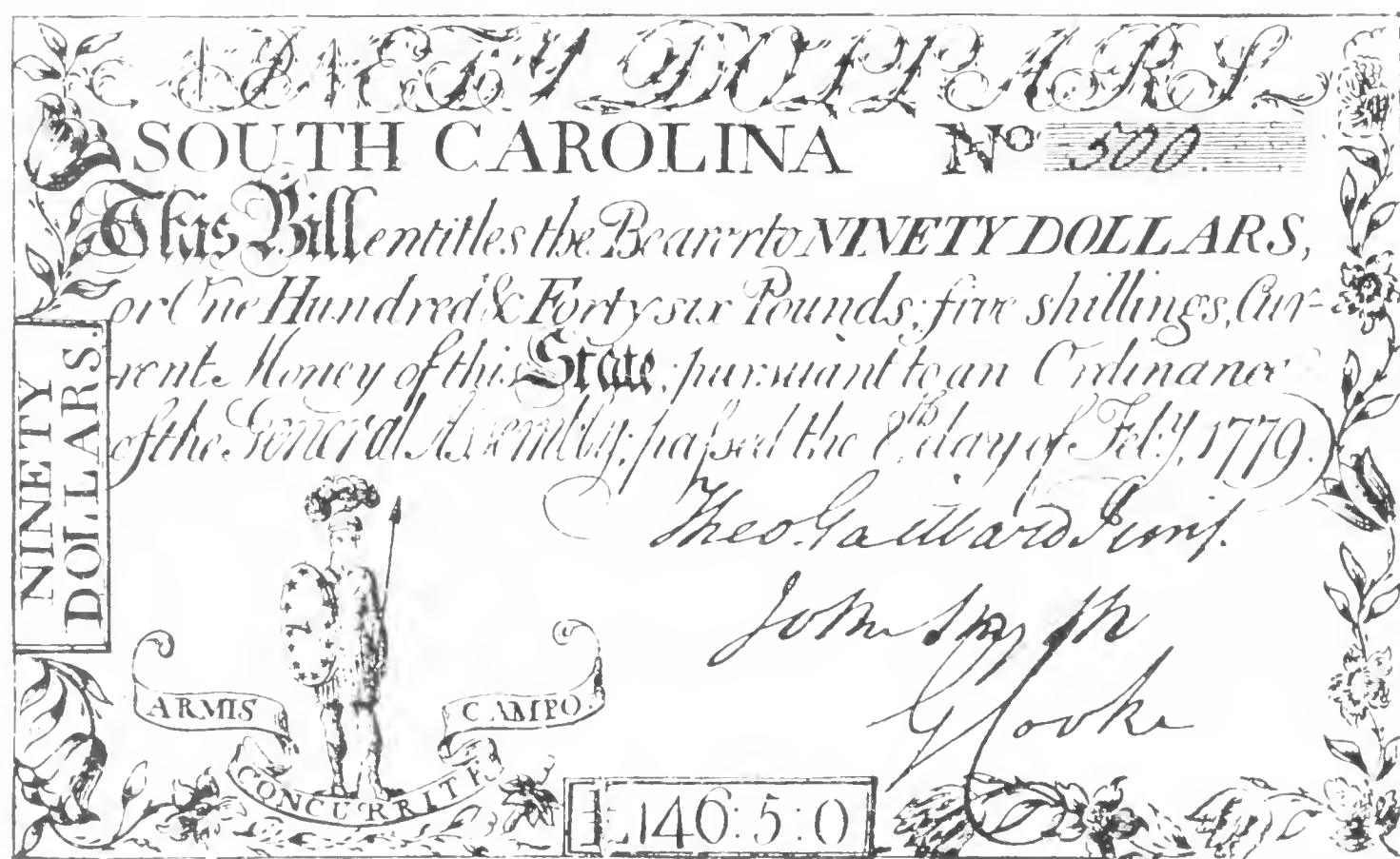
September, 1935

the author of the clause in the constitution stating that "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the authority of the United States". He was the Federalist candidate for the Presidency in 1804 and in 1808, and for more than fifteen years before his death President of the Charleston Bible Society.

Charles Pinckney, Jr. (1757-1824) was a son of Charles Pinckney, a first cousin of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who did not sign bills. He was educated for the bar, and before coming of age was chosen for the Provincial Legislature. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Charleston, and remained so until the

Jefferson's election. His name is found on the bills of 1778.

William Bull, Jr. (1710-1791) was born in South Carolina and a son of William Bull, an early Lieutenant Governor. After a preliminary education at home he went to Europe and studied under a famous physician of Leyden, and was the first American graduated there in medicine. After returning to South Carolina he was a Justice of the Peace and Captain in Oglethorp's expedition against St. Augustine. He was a member of the Council of South Carolina, and a commissioner to treat with the Six Nations, owing to his familiarity with Indian affairs. In 1759 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor,



close of the war, then resumed his profession. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the United States Constitution, and also one of its signers, taking an active part in the proceedings, and some of the provisions he advocated were adopted. He was four times elected as Governor of South Carolina, and in 1798 chosen for the United States Senate. He was a frequent and able speaker and one of the most active advocates of President

and he held this office for sixteen consecutive years. He was considered one of the most popular and ablest administrators the colony had, and he took a leading part in events preceding the Revolution. He signed bills of 1746 and 1748.

William Bull, Jr. (1749-1805) was a nephew of the William Bull just described, and his name is found on bills of 1775.

Ralph Izard (1742-1804) was a native of South Carolina and a grandson of one of its founders. He inherited a large estate consisting of land and slaves. He graduated at Cambridge, England, and returned to America and took possession of his estate. In 1776 congress appointed him a Commissioner at the court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and during that time he lived in Paris. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and later a United States Senator, and was President of the Senate "pro tempore" during the first session of the third congress. He was a man of great ability and eloquence, and an honest legislator, but his hasty temper and lack of control made him a poor diplomatist. No man had the confidence of Washington to a greater degree than he did.

John Rutledge (1739-1800) was born in South Carolina and after completing his early education was sent to England to study law. He finished his course at the Temple, and after being admitted to the bar returned to Charleston and attained prominence from the very start. He was for a time Attorney General of South Carolina, and later was a member of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, and, while the youngest member, yet he was chosen Chairman of the committee that prepared the memorial and petition to the House of Lords. He was a member of the first Continental Congress. Patrick Henry declared him by far the greatest orator in that body. In 1776 he was chosen President of South Carolina under an independent constitution. In 1784 he was made Chancellor of South Carolina. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the United States Constitution and had great influence in its deliberations, and together with the two Pinckneys was one of the signers from South Carolina.

Thomas Bee was born in South Carolina in 1729 and practiced law in the province, and was a member of the Assembly and the Privy Council. He

was active at the outbreak of the Revolution and was a member of the Council of Safety. A large part of his property was lost during the war. He became a Lieutenant Governor, and was a member of the Continental Congress, and afterward a Judge of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina.

Isaac Hayne (1745-1781) was born in South Carolina and died in Charleston, but his death was by "hanging" at the hands of the British. This is the only instance so far as the writer is aware, where such a thing happened to a signer of the notes of any one of the colonies. Isaac Hayne was a wealthy planter, and the proprietor of extensive iron works that were destroyed by the British. In the beginning of the Revolution he was a Captain of Artillery, and at the same time a State Senator. Finally when Charleston capitulated, he was paroled on the condition that he would not take up arms again against the British while they were in possession. At last when the British had nothing but Charleston left, they summoned him to join the Royal army in violation of the agreement, so then he went to the American camp and they commissioned him a Colonel of Militia. During an expedition The British surprised and scattered his men; he was captured, thrown into prison without trial or examination of witnesses and sentenced to be hung.

William Hasell Gibbes (1754-1834) was a native of Charleston, and a lawyer by profession. He studied law with John Rutledge, and afterward in the Inner Temple, London. He was one of thirty native Americans living in London who petitioned the King against the series of acts of Parliament that were the immediate cause of the Revolution. When the war started he escaped to Bermuda, and thence to Charleston, and became Captain Lieutenant of the Ancient Battallion of Artillery, and fought at Beaufort, and was in the siege of Savannah. From 1783 until he resigned in 1825, he was Master of Chancery.

THIRD CENTURY ANTONINIANII

We illustrate in this Journal the principal varieties contained in a find of Roman Antoninianii. The coins cover a period between A.D. 277 and 305 and embrace the emperors Probus, Carus, Numerianus, Carinus, Diocletianus and Maximianus Hercules. The condition is splendid and most specimens show all or part of the original silvering.

The Antoninianus is one of the most interesting of Roman coins, first instituted during the reign of Caracalla as a double denarius containing about 20% of silver, it rapidly degenerated to contain only 5% and then to be washed in silver or tin. The emperor always wears a radiated crown when portrayed on this coin.

The Price Auction Sale

The fine collection of United States coins formed by the late Harrie B. Price of Philadelphia was sold at auction in the Morgenthau Gallery on September 11th and 12th. The following are some of the prices realized:

Lot No.	Coin	Price	Lot No.	Coin	Price
10	1883 Gold proof set	\$350.00	487	1851 Dollar	81.00
12	1797 Eagle	87.50	561	1796 Half Dollar	127.50
33	1797 over 95 Half eagle	440.00	562	1797 Half Dollar	76.00
53	1824 Half eagle	200.00	672	1823 Quarter dollar	81.00
54	1825 Half eagle	160.00	864	1831 Half Cent	55.00
175	1879 Stella	127.50	865	1836 Half Cent	44.00
189	1873 3 Dollars	97.00	866	1841 Half Cent	55.00
203	1796 Quarter eagle	130.00	867	1842 Half Cent	50.00
211	1821 Quarter eagle	88.00	868	1843 Half Cent	61.00
306	1863 Gold dollar	41.00	869	1845 Half Cent	71.00
359	1915 Pan. Pacific slug	212.50	870	1846 Half Cent	85.00
374	1836 Pattern gold dollar	50.00	871	1847 Half Cent	87.50
463	1794 Silver dollar	195.00	872	1848 Half Cent	57.00
479	1838 Dollar	220.00	873	1849 Half Cent	100.00
480	1839 Dollar	73.00	874	1852 Half Cent	43.00



ROMAN ANTONINIANII

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Every piece is guaranteed genuine.

In many instances we have only one specimen of the coins or notes in this list and cannot guarantee to supply others at the same price.

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In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

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ROMAN ANTONINIANII

All with head of emperor in radiated crown.
With original silvering. Numbers refer to plate.

PROBUS — 277-282

	V. F.	Unc.
CLEMENTIA TEMP (1). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Antioch mint	.50	1.00
RESTITVT ORBIS. Female presenting wreath to emperor. Antioch mint	.50	1.00
CLEMENTIA TEMP (2). Emperor receiving globe from Jupiter. Tripolis mint	.50	1.00

CARUS — 282-283

VIRTVS AVGGG (3). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Antioch mint		1.50
CLEMENTIA TEMP (4). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Cyzicus mint		1.50
VIRTVS AVGG (5). Emperor receiving globe from Jupiter. Tripolis mint		1.50

NUMERIANUS — 282-284

VIRTVS AVGG (6). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Antioch mint	1.00	
CLEMENTIA TEMP (7). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Cyzicus mint	.75	1.50
PROVIDENT AVGG (8). Providentia stg. Ticinum mint	2.50	
VIRTVS AVGG (9). Emperor receiving globe from Carus. Tripolis mint	.75	1.50

CARINUS — 282-284

VIRTVS AVGG (10). Emperor receiving Victory from Carus. Antioch mint	.75	1.50
CLEMENTIA TEMP (11). Emperor receiving Victory from Carus. Cyzicus mint	.75	1.50
VIRTVS AVGG (12). Emperor receiving globe from Jupiter. Tripolis mint	.75	1.50

DIOCLETIANUS — 284-305

CONCORDIA MILITVM (13). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Antioch mint	.50	1.00
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG. Same type. Antioch mint	.50	1.00
IOV ET HERCV CONSER AVGG. Emperor receiving Victory from Hercules. Antioch mint	.50	1.00
CONCORDIA MILITVM (14). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Cyzicus mint	.50	1.00
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG (15). Same type. Tripolis mint	.50	1.00

MAXIMIANUS HERCULEUS — 286-305

IOV ET HERCV CONSER AVGG (16). Emperor receiving Victory from Hercules. Antioch mint	.50	1.00
CONCORDIA MILITVM (17). Emperor receiving Victory from Jupiter. Cyzicus mint	.50	1.00
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG (18). Same type. Tripolis mint	.50	1.00

UNITED STATES COINS

Silver Mint Marks

DOLLARS

1846 O Very fine	\$3.00	1884 O Mint state	3.00
1859 O Uncirculated	2.25	1884 CC Uncirculated	7.50
1859 S Very fine	3.50	1887 O Very fine	2.00
1860 O Ex. fine	2.00	1890 CC Ex. fine	2.50
1870 CC Unc. proof surface	15.00	1897 S Uncirculated	3.00
1871 CC Ex. fine, proof surface	30.00	1899 O Uncirculated	3.00
1872 CC Very fine	4.00	1921 D Uncirculated	2.00
1873 CC Very fine	20.00	1921 S Uncirculated	2.00
1878 S Ex. fine	2.50	1922 S Peace type. Unc.	2.00
1879 S Uncirculated	3.00	1924 S Uncirculated	2.50
1881 S Ex. fine	2.50	1927 S Uncirculated	2.50
1881 CC Mint state	6.00	1934 D Uncirculated	2.00
1882 CC Uncirculated	2.50	Trade Dollars. 1873 CC Unc.	5.00
1883 S Uncirculated	3.00	1878 S Uncirculated	1.50

HALF DOLLARS

1839 O Very fine	2.50	1847 O Uncirculated	3.50
1840 O Very fine	1.50	1848 O Very fine	2.50
1841 O Ex. fine	2.50	1850 O Ex. fine	2.00
1842 O Large date. Very fine	2.00	1851 O Very fine	2.00
1843 O Ex. fine	2.25	1852 O Fine	3.00
1844 O Very fine	2.00	1853 O Very fine	3.00
1845 O Ex. fine	2.50	1854 O Very fine	1.00

HALF DOLLARS (Cont'd)

1855	O Ex. fine	1.25	1867	S Very fine	2.50
1856	O Very fine	1.50	1868	S Very fine	2.50
1859	O Uncirculated	1.50	1871	S Very fine	3.00
1860	O Ex. fine	1.25	1872	S Ex. fine	6.00
1861	O Very fine	1.50	1875	S Uncirculated	2.50
1893	O Uncirculated	2.50	1876	S Uncirculated	2.50
1870	CC Very good	3.50	1877	S Uncirculated	1.50
1872	CC Very fine	12.50	1894	S Uncirculated	2.50
1875	CC Uncirculated	5.00	1895	S Uncirculated	2.50
1856	S Very good	2.50	1915	S Uncirculated	2.50
1857	S Good	2.00	1921	S Uncirculated	1.50
1858	S Very good	2.50	1927	S Uncirculated	1.25
1860	S Very good	1.00	1928	S Uncirculated	1.25
1861	S Uncirculated	7.50	1929	S Uncirculated	1.25
1862	S Very fine	3.00			
1863	S Very fine	2.50	1913	D Uncirculated	2.50
1865	S Very fine	2.50	1921	D Uncirculated	1.25
			1929	D Uncirculated	1.25
			1934	D Uncirculated	1.00

QUARTER DOLLARS

1840	O Without drapery. E. F.	2.50	1895	S Uncirculated	1.50
1841	O Uncirculated	2.50	1896	S Uncirculated	1.25
1842	O Large date. Very fine	2.00	1898	S Uncirculated	1.50
1844	O Very fine	1.50	1899	S Uncirculated	1.50
1849	O Fine	7.50			
1857	O Uncirculated	2.50	1908	D Uncirculated	1.25
1858	O Uncirculated	3.50	1909	D Uncirculated	1.00
1892	O Uncirculated	1.50	1913	D Uncirculated	1.00
1898	O Uncirculated	1.50	1915	D Uncirculated	1.00
1906	O Uncirculated	1.00	1916	D Uncirculated	1.00
1855	S Very good	7.50	1929	D Uncirculated	.50
1868	S Very fine	2.50	1934	D Uncirculated	.50
1877	S Uncirculated	.75	1877	CC Uncirculated	1.25
1888	S Uncirculated	.75	1878	CC Uncirculated	1.50

DIMES

1838	O Uncirculated	7.50	1895	O Uncirculated	1.00
1838	O Very fine	3.00	1896	O Uncirculated	1.00
1839	O Uncirculated	3.00	1897	O Uncirculated	1.00
1839	O Very fine	1.25	1898	O Uncirculated	1.00
1841	O Very fine	2.00	1899	O Uncirculated	1.00
1842	O Ex. fine	2.00	1900	O Uncirculated	1.00
1849	O Very fine	1.25	1901	O Uncirculated	.75
1850	O Ex. fine	2.50	1902	O Uncirculated	.75
1852	O Uncirculated	2.50	1903	O Uncirculated	.75
1854	O Uncirculated	1.25	1905	O Uncirculated	.75
1857	O Uncirculated	2.00	1907	O Uncirculated	.75
1859	O Uncirculated	2.00	1908	O Uncirculated	.75
1891	O Uncirculated	1.50	1909	O Uncirculated	.75
1892	O Uncirculated	1.00			
1893	O Uncirculated	1.00	1872	CC Good	5.00
1894	O Uncirculated	1.00	1875	CC in wreath. Unc.	1.25

DIMES (Cont'd)

1876	CC	Uncirculated	1.00	1909	S	Uncirculated	.75
1877	CC	Uncirculated	1.25	1911	S	Uncirculated	.75
1878	CC	Uncirculated	7.50	1912	S	Uncirculated	.75
1860	S	Very fine	3.50	1913	S	Uncirculated	.75
1866	S	Fine	2.00	1915	S	Uncirculated	.75
1867	S	Very fine	2.00	1916	S	Uncirculated	.75
1869	S	Fine	1.00	1916	S	New type. Unc.	.50
1873	S	Very fine	5.00	1917	S	Uncirculated	.50
1877	S	Uncirculated	.75	1918	S	Uncirculated	.50
1895	S	Uncirculated	1.00	1919	S	Uncirculated	.50
1896	S	Uncirculated	1.00	1920	S	Uncirculated	.50
1897	S	Uncirculated	1.00	1924	S	Uncirculated	.50
1898	S	Uncirculated	1.00	1925	S	Uncirculated	.50
1899	S	Uncirculated	1.00	1931	S	Uncirculated	.35
1900	S	Uncirculated	1.00				
1901	S	Uncirculated	.75	1908	D	Very fine	.50
1902	S	Uncirculated	.75	1912	D	Very fine	.50
1903	S	Uncirculated	.75	1914	D	Uncirculated	.75
1904	S	Uncirculated	.75	1917	D	Uncirculated	.50
1905	S	Uncirculated	.75	1920	D	Uncirculated	.50
1906	S	Uncirculated	.75	1921	D	Uncirculated	.50
1907	S	Uncirculated	.75	1924	D	Uncirculated	.50
1908	S	Uncirculated	.75	1926	D	Uncirculated	.50

HALF DIMES

1838	O	Very fine	3.50	1863	S	Fine	1.50
1839	O	Very fine	1.00	1864	S	Fine	1.50
1851	O	Very fine	.75	1866	S	Uncirculated	5.00
1853	O	Arrows. Unc.	1.50	1866	S	Very fine	2.00
1855	O	Arrows. Unc.	3.00	1867	S	Very fine	1.50
1856	O	Very fine	1.50	1868	S	Uncirculated	2.50
1857	O	Uncirculated	1.50	1869	S	Uncirculated	2.50
1858	O	Ex. fine	1.00	1871	S	Very fine	3.50
1859	O	Very fine	.50	1872	S	in wreath. Unc.	3.00
1860	O	Uncirculated	.75	1872	S	below wreath. Unc.	1.50
1863	S	Uncirculated	5.00	1873	S	Uncirculated	2.50

FOREIGN SILVER DOLLARS

All of full dollar size and usually with portrait of ruler unless otherwise described.

ABYSSINIA.	Maria Theresa dollar.	Unc.	1.50
AUGSBURG.	1744 Charles VII. Thaler.	View of city. Proof	5.00
1745	Francis I. Thaler.	Proof	5.00
1760	Francis I. Thaler.	Unc.	3.50
AUSTRIA.	Leopold 1626 Double thaler.	Extra fine	5.00
	Leopold and Claudia Medici.	Double thaler. Very fine	5.00
	Ferdinand, Archduke.	Double thaler. Unc.	5.00
	Leopold the hog-mouth.	Double thaler. Ex. fine	5.00
	Charles VI.	Double thaler. Very fine	5.00
BAVARIA.	Ludwig I. 1826 Thaler.	Reichenbach and Fraunhofer. Proof	3.50
	Ludwig I. 1841 Double thaler.	Very fine	2.50
	Maximilian II. 1855 Db. gulden.	Unc.	1.00
	Ludwig II. 1876 5 Marks.	Unc.	3.50
BELGIUM.	Leopold I. 1849 5 Francs.	Unc.	1.50
	Leopold I. 1850 5 Francs.	Unc.	1.50

FOREIGN SILVER DOLLARS (Cont'd)

1853 Commemorative 5 Francs. Very fine	1.25
Leopold II. 1868 5 Francs. Very fine	1.00
BERNE. 1679 Thaler. Arms. Extra fine	4.00
1796 Thaler. Warrior. Unc.	3.50
1818 Commemorative thaler. Reunion of Bernese Jura. Unc.	4.00
BRABANT. Republic. 1790 Ducatone. Unc.	2.50
BRUNSWICK. 1595 Rebellen thaler. Wild man. Ex. fine	5.00
1597 Truth thaler. Very fine	3.00
1641 Wild man thaler. Extra fine	4.00
1666 Thaler. Death of Augustus. Tree. Extra fine	5.00
1706 Wild man thaler. Very fine	3.00
CANADA. 1935 Dollar. Mint state	1.75
CHINA. 1900 British Trade dollar. Unc.	1.50
Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan). Dragon dollar. Chinese and Arabic letters. V. F.	7.50
Tai Ching. Dragon dollar. Very fine	2.00
Kirin. Dragon dollar. Very fine	1.50
Pei Yang. Arsenal. 1898 Dollar. Extra fine	1.50
Pei Yang. 1908 Dollar. Very fine	1.25
Kiang Nan. Dragon dollar. Very fine	1.50
Kiang Nan. Dollar. Small letters. Unc.	2.00
Hu Peh. Dragon dollar. Unc.	1.50
Hu Peh. 1904 Tael. Unc.	5.00
Hsuen Tung. 1910 Dragon dollar. Unc.	1.50
Hsuen Tung. 1923 Wedding dollar. Proof	3.50
COURLAND. Peter. 1780 Thaler. Unc.	5.00
CUBA. 1897 Souvenir peso. Unc.	1.50
DENMARK. CHRISTIAN V. 1673 4 Marks. Very fine	2.50
1675 8 Marks. Rider. Very fine. Rare	6.00
Fredk. VII. 1848 Coin. Species. Extra fine	2.00
EGYPT. Fuad. 1923 20 Piastres. Very fine	2.00
ENGLAND. Bank countermark on Spanish dollar. Fine	2.50
FRANCE. Louis XIV. 1711 Ecu. Fine	1.50
Louis XVI. 1790 Ecu. Fine	1.50
1792 Constitutional Ecu. Very fine	2.50
1793 Constitutional Ecu. Very fine	2.50
1793 Constitutional Ecu. Very good	1.25
First Republic. Year 10. 5 Francs. Very fine	2.00
Bonaparte. Year XI. 5 Francs. Fine	1.50
Year XII. 5 Francs. Fine	1.50
Year XII. 5 Francs. Unc.	3.00
Napoleon. 1811 5 Francs. Rouen. Very fine	2.00
1813 5 Francs. Rouen. Unc.	4.00
1813 5 Francs. Limoges. Unc.	3.50
Louis XVIII. 1816 5 Francs. Extra fine	1.50
1815 5 Francs. Fine	.75
1818 5 Francs. Unc.	1.50
LOUIS PHILIPPE. 1841 5 Francs. Extra fine	1.25
Napoleon III. 1855 5 Francs. Very fine	1.00
1867, 68, 69, 70 5 Francs. Extra fine each	1.00
FRENCH INDO-CHINA. 1896 Dollar. Extra fine	1.50
FRANKFURT. 1841 Double thaler. City view. Very fine	2.50
FLORENCE. Cosmue III. 1680 Scudo. Baptismal scene. Unc.	5.00
1712 Scudo. Castle. Unc.	4.00
GREECE. Otto. 1833 5 Drachmai. Unc.	3.50
GUATEMALA. 1894 Real die cin. on Lime Sol. Very fine	1.25
HAITI. 1881 Gourde. Very fine	1.50

FOREIGN SILVER DOLLARS (Cont'd)

HALLE. Francis I. 1746 Thaler. Unc.	4.00
HAMBURG. 1876 5 Marks. Unc.	5.00
1903 5 Marks. Very fine	1.50
HOHENLOKE. Wolf. Julius 1697 Thaler. Unc.	5.00
HOHENZOLLERN. Jos. Wilhelm. 1783 Thaler. Very fine	5.00
HONDURAS. 1887 Peso. Unc.	2.00
1889 Peso. Unc.	2.00
HONG KONG. 1867 Dollar. Extra fine	2.00
JAPAN. Yen. Unc.	1.00
LICHTENSTEIN. John II. 1900 5 Krone. Unc.	3.50
LOMBARDY. Francis I. 1815 Thaler. Very fine	1.25
LUCERNE. 1796 40 Batzen. Arms. Unc.	5.00
MEXICO. Ferd. VI. 1750 Pillar 8 Rls. Very fine	3.50
Charles III. 1769 Pillar 8 Rls. Very fine	3.00
1777 8 Reales. Bust. Very fine	1.50
Charles IV. 1797 8 Reales. Very fine	1.25
1805 8 Reales. Mint state	2.00
Ferd. VII. 1810 8 Reales. Extra fine	2.00
1818 8 Reales. Very fine	1.50
Maximilian. 1866 Peso. Very fine	1.50
Republic. 1877 8 Reales. Unc.	1.00
Revolutionary. 1913 Parral Peso. Unc.	2.50
1914 Peso. MUERA HUERTA. Unc.	4.00
1914 Zapata double peso. Unc.	2.50
1915 Zapata double peso. Unc.	2.50
1915 Peso. Army of the North. Unc.	2.00
NUREMBERG. Charles VI. Thaler. City view. Unc.	3.50
PALERMO. Ferd. III. 1797 Piastre. Unc.	3.00
PORTO RICO. 1895 Peso. Unc.	2.50
PORTUGAL. 1898 1000 Reis. Com. 400 year of discovery of route to Indies.	
Uncirculated	2.00
PRUSSIA. Fred'k the Great. 1782 Thaler. Fine	1.50
Fred'k Wilhelm IV. 1844. Double thaler. Very fine	1.50
Wilhelm I. 1875 5 Marks. Extra fine	2.50
Frederick. 1888 5 Marks. Unc.	1.50
Wilhelm II. 1913 5 Marks. Extra fine	1.25
ROME. Clement X. 1675 Scudo. Porta Santa. Very fine	3.50
ROUMANIA. 1906 Jubilee 5 Lei. Very fine	2.00
RUSSIA. Peter I. 1725 Rouble. Very fine	3.50
Catherine II. 1781 Rouble. Very fine	2.00
1913 Rouble. Romanoff 300 Year. Unc.	2.00
SALZBURG. 1593 Tower thaler. Extra fine	3.50
SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA. 1841 Double thaler. Very fine	2.50
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE. 1904 5 Marks. Proof	5.00
SIAM. Elephant double tical. Extra fine	6.00
SPAIN. Joseph Napoleon. 1808, 09, 10, 11. 20 Reales. Very fine each	2.50
STRAITS SET. 1903 Dollar. Unc.	1.25
SWEDEN. Christina. 1643 Salvator thaler. Extra fine	5.00
Gustav III. 1777 Rigsdaler. Unc.	3.00
Gustav III. 1782 Rigsdaler. Unc.	3.00
SWITZERLAND. 1798 Republic 40 Batzen. Unc.	5.00
Fribourg. 1813 4 Franken. Unc.	4.00
Ticino. 1814 4 Franken. Unc.	4.00
WURTEMBERG. Fred'k II. 1803 Thaler. Proof	5.00
1810 Thaler. Unc.	3.50
Wilhelm II. 1900 5 Marks. Unc.	1.50

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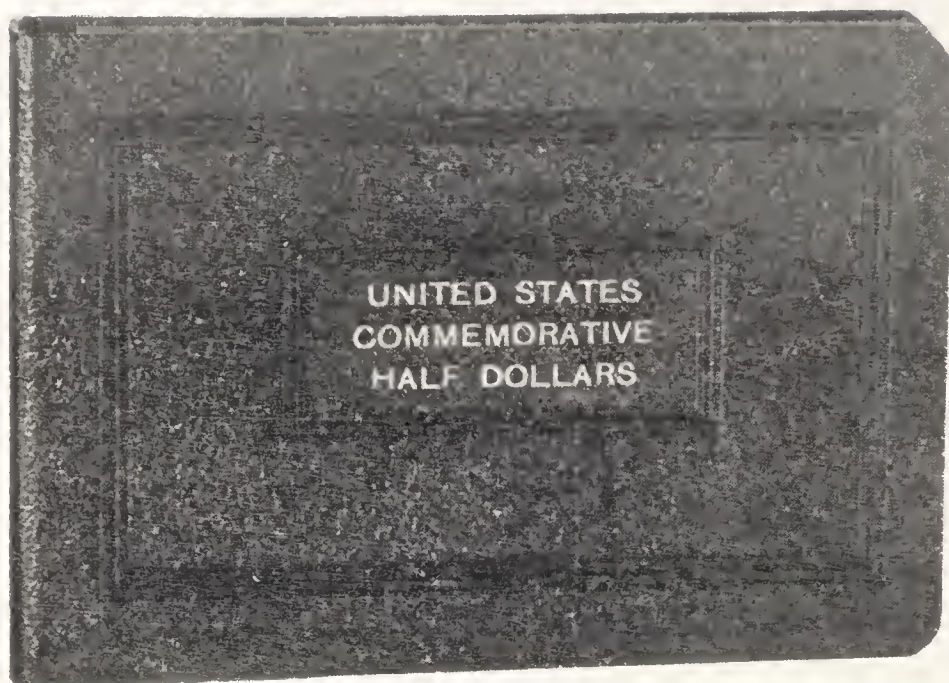
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